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HON. JOHN ALBION ANDREW.

Samuel Johnson

HON. JOHN ALBION ANDREW.¹

By SAMUEL BURNHAM, A.M., of Boston.

THE pen of the biographer and the tongue of the orator have long since given their tributes to the memory of John Albion Andrew ; but it is fitting that the pages of the official organ of that society of which he was an honored president, should contain a recognition of his virtues ; a testimonial of the high esteem in which he was held ; a portrayal, inadequate though it be, of his character. Of him as a man, a citizen, a lawyer, a magistrate, and a statesman ; of his services in the varied stations he was called upon to occupy, others have written and spoken with that detail which a truthful record demanded ; and as the years pass on, and the principles for which he lived and labored, with all the generous devotion of his great heart, shall ripen into a rich fruitage, his eminent abilities, his high integrity of purpose, and his unflinching energy in the assertion and maintenance of human rights, will be increasingly apparent, and continually furnish fresh material for the historian, and fresh enthusiasm for every lover of his fellow man. It may be truthfully said of him that he was "not for a day, but for all time ;" and as great men and their deeds never grow old, but always brighten as the light of years falls upon them, so he will ever be a living power, a brilliant example for all patriots who shall follow him.

In view of what has been done, and of what is now in process, it would be inexpedient in this place to enter upon any biographical details, or attempt what would of necessity be but a meagre estimate of his life and character ; the more appropriate duty is to throw, perchance, an additional ray of light upon a few prominent events which have passed into the history of our commonwealth and of the nation, to reveal somewhat of his inner nature, and discern the workings of that ever active mind, the impulses and emotions of that lofty soul,

¹ From the N. E. H. and G. REGISTER for January, 1869. The substance of this article consists of remarks made at a regular meeting of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society.

never at rest from labors for the good of others until his God called him to a higher sphere, where he will find the full realization of every hope, the fulfilment of every promise.

It is comparatively easy to write of the public efforts of our great men ; to pass judgment upon those words and deeds which touch the living issues of the times ; for the world has its verdict always ready, and external life cannot escape the scrutiny, the criticism and the open opinions which fall thick and fast in the path of those who occupy positions of honor. But it is another thing to learn correctly, and appreciate rightly, the ruling motives, the fundamental principles upon which this external life rests, and by which the outer world is reached and moved ; and yet, in this instance, the latter is the more pleasant, for the reason, alas ! too rare, that nearness of approach, and closer study, only bring more strikingly to view those noble, governing traits which were so preëminently characteristic of Governor Andrew. He was known to the public as an energetic man, earnest and persistent in the advocacy of the rights of all men, wherever and whenever imperilled ; he was known to his friends as a man of deep convictions, of a generous and susceptible nature, thoroughly conscientious in all matters of a personal or public nature, and never weary in well doing, whether the labor of love or of duty—and they were synonymous terms with him—was for his professional brethren, his friends, a sick soldier, a suffering slave, or a hardened convict. Rectitude of purpose made him impartial when there was wrong to be righted, pain of body or mind to be alleviated, any good deed to be performed. Rank and position made him no better friend, drew from him no deeper sympathies, incited him to no more earnest action. In his mind, judicial, and yet tender in its nature, there was no call to action stronger than an injustice to be remedied. Therein lay the true secret of his untiring zeal in every cause looking toward the elevation of his fellows in any or all the phases of life, social, civil, political, educational, moral and religious. He considered them all as “ parts of one harmonious whole,” and in their distinct conditions he never lost sight of their mutual relations and genuine oneness. Thus it was that while he was honored and respected by the public, he was honored, respected and loved by his friends ; the former knew him by his deeds, the latter by his motives and deeds ; so that while the same judgment of the man was reached, it was by different methods.

Governor Andrew's official connection with the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society was of so short duration, that a large proportion of the members had not gained that personal knowledge of his qualifications for the office of president which soon would have been theirs, had he lived to carry into operation the comprehensive

plans he had in mind for the institution. And yet, the year and ten months of his presidency (January, 1866, to October, 1867, inclusive) gave the society joyful anticipations of a brilliant future for its history under his administration. Those who knew him but slightly when he first assumed the duties of his office, soon learned that the lawyer and the statesman was also the ardent student of history; an enthusiastic lover of his country, who held with a firm grasp all that was precious in the past, all that was possible in the present, while he looked onward, and upward too, for a still more glorious realization of a Christian nation, where civil and religious freedom shall make the sky radiant with promise for the race. Those who knew him more intimately can echo the words of John Jay (New-York, November 11, 1867):—

“ We recognize in Governor Andrew all that is most excellent in the traits usually attributed to New-England, blended with a breadth of thought, a largeness of aim, and an absence of anything like provincial or sectarian prejudice, that raised him to the full height of the American ideal; and will make his name honored wherever the history of our country shall be read, as an illustrious and classic example of the noblest phase of the American character.”

It certainly was fitting that one who entered so largely and nobly into the most eventful, historic period in our country's annals, who by words and deeds made history for all coming time, should be at the head of a society whose very existence rests on a pure love of country, and a desire to perpetuate her historic records in their general and individual character. And that he entered into the very spirit of this organization, and had high and comprehensive, and yet, as was always true of him, practical views and plans for its greater efficiency, is evident from his admirable address on the 2d of January, 1867. Love of country was an integral part of his religion, and what true Christian can be other than a true patriot? In his own words in an address to the class graduating from the medical school of Harvard College, (1864):—

“ The first duty of the citizen is to regard himself as made for his country, not to regard his country as made for him. If he will but subordinate his own self-hood, his own ambition, enough to perceive how great is his country, and how infinitely less is he, is it not manifest that he presently becomes a sharer in her glory, a partaker of her greatness? He is strengthened by her strength, and inspired by her intellectual and moral life. While he contributes his little to the grand treasury of her various wealth of power and possession, he draws therefrom vigor and support with every breath.”

With such views he logically could do no less than give his warmest approval to the objects of this society, and his vigorous coöperative efforts for its usefulness. He was familiar with the mile-stones along the track of our nation's history; he had studied the past that he

might live well in the present, and for the future ; and from the printed page and the written record—from “ the traditions of the elders”—he had learned wisdom from noble men and noble deeds ; and no one, more than he, appreciated at their full value the labors of the genealogist and the historian.

The time was opportune, also, when he accepted the appointment : love of country was uppermost in the mind of every American citizen, and he, of all among us, was the one fitted to give proper direction, and a wholesome impulse to the work of the society. In the address first referred to, he says :—

“ The design, the studies, the work and the progress of your society, are, neither of them, without their attractions to my own mind. Nor am I at all insensible of their value. All of knowledge we can gather about our predecessors, their lives, their thoughts, their achievements, their daily practices, their characteristic methods, their industry, their worship, their proficiency in sciences and the arts, their style of speech, their sympathies and their controversies, the economy of their households and of their civil government, their philosophy and their legislation—and all that we can in like manner garner up, methodize, and transmit to the future, belonging to the life, character and history of our own time, tend not only to enlarge the formal stock of common learning, but to preserve the treasures of human experience and thought, to diffuse them among men, and to increase, for countless generations, the absolute wisdom of mankind.”

Can the true work and objects of the society be more satisfactorily expressed ; and did not our late president, in this careful analysis, show that he was no mere man of ornament at the head of a public organization, but that here, as in every position that he occupied in his busy life, he fully understood the work before him, and brought to bear upon its accomplishment a mind well stored with the necessary knowledge, and a hearty energy of purpose that was beginning to be felt in every department of the society ? He recognized more than most men in professional life the true value of history as a science, and as an educator ; for, as he well said,

“ History touches all human life on every side. It instructs the individual. It gives a new tone to a community. It elevates a nation. It enlivens a generation. It inspires the human race. All that may be known, remembered, felt, loved, hated, venerated or shunned ; all things and all ideas, cognizable by the human mind, or which excite human emotion ; all spiritual, as well as all material things, are found within its domain. It does not forget the form of a shepherd’s crook, nor of the manger in a Syrian stable, while rising to the contemplation of Oriental philosophy two thousand years old, or to the exploration of the astronomy of the Magi. Nor does it forget to preserve the genealogy of Joseph, though soaring to report the song of angels, and struggling to record the sublime story and mystery of redemption.”

Thus did Governor Andrew understand history in its broader phases, as well as in its minor details ; and thus was he fitted for the duties of that office to which the society so cordially elected him, and

to which he came with unaffected pleasure and sincere love for its work and its associations. Especially did he delight in whatever pertained to, or illustrated the history of our commonwealth, and through all his official career as chief-magistrate, it is easy and pleasant to notice how jealously he preserved ancient customs, and how he enjoyed their observance. He took an honest pride in marching with the legislature to the Old-South church and in listening to the election-sermon, not because of his own dignities of office, but because he was doing as his predecessors had done for generations before him; and as he sat in the high-back pews of that "sanctuary of freedom," sacred with historic scenes, he drew inspiration for words and deeds which should live in the far future, even as those of Hancock and Adams have come to us. He had a consistent veneration for the history and traditions of Massachusetts, and in his own life and official actions exemplified the principles he held so dear.

He believed in New-England, In the words of a former member of his staff (John Quincy Adams):—

"He was thoroughly, in grain a New-England man. He believed absolutely in our principles, our methods, training and ideas. He had a wholesome smack of the soil of the region in his strong and shrewd talk, vivid sense of humor, and his liking, once in a while, for the racy anecdotes and peculiar wit, which, in their best form, are sometimes found scattered freely in New-England."

But while he believed in New-England, he believed, emphatically, in his own State. Said he on one occasion (January, 1862):—

"Let Massachusetts ideas and Massachusetts principles go forth, with the industrious, sturdy sons of the commonwealth, to propagate and intensify, in every camp, and upon every battle field, that love of equal liberty, and those rights of universal humanity which are the basis of our institutions."

And it was with honest pride that in another message he said, in ringing tones, "Her people will forever stand by their country."

But these are the opinions common to all in an estimate of Governor Andrew's character and services; such is the verdict of the community in which he lived, of the country which he loved. Yet the picture is not complete; there are lights and shades yet wanting, and which can be supplied only from his own honest views in respect to prominent features in his career; and from these may come those cross-lights which will give new ideas and new interpretations, or confirm former conjectures and judgments in a happy manner. From such personal views we may be better enabled to impart symmetry to our conception of him in the various positions he held in the eye of a critical and yet approving public.

It is not for me to claim that intimate acquaintance with Governor Andrew which others in this society enjoyed, and which would, there-

fore, justify in them extended and appreciative criticism of his life and character, and perhaps especially in those respects which bear more directly upon his connection with this organization. But it has been suggested that there is a manifest propriety in calling up the memories of the past, and in lingering for a few minutes upon some scenes and incidents which at the time seemed comparatively unimportant, but which are now of tenderest value. We know how it is with the records of the great men of past generations; a personal incident, a casual remark, whether accidentally or intentionally preserved, often throws a flood of light upon an otherwise ill understood page of history; so will it be in the future, and if a man's views of any or all of his public deeds can be known, to just that extent is the labor of the historian lightened and his conclusions rendered more just.

Therefore it is that a few circumstances connected with personal interviews with the late honored President of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society are here introduced; modestly, it is hoped, and yet frankly, as well illustrating some features in his character, and shedding, perhaps, additional light upon a few incidents that have passed into history. The sole value attaching to these few facts, is in Governor Andrew's own opinion on certain of his actions, and, so far as is known to me, these personal views have not before reached the public ear or eye. But now that he is gone, and a loving and mourning people would learn more of him of whom they find they had known only too little, these and similar waifs, now precious personal treasures, should be theirs, that they may know still better how to value rightly him whose sun went down at high noon. Base is he who would attempt to bring himself into even a transient notice over the ashes of the honored dead; yet should not those, and they are many, who profited by his acquaintance, and had knowledge of his motives, convictions and aspirations, make them permanent on the printed page, so that future biographers and historians may have material for their labors, and coming generations be blessed in the noble example held up to their admiring gaze?

"Hæc olim meminisse juvabit."

In the year 1866, while collecting historical memoranda illustrating the history of our State in the war of the rebellion, it was in the direct line of my labors to prepare a brief sketch of Gov. Andrew's official services during those long and trying years; and in the conversations then held, I learned, as never before, to place a proper estimate upon both his public and private character. Those who knew him far better, can easily imagine his genial and unaffected manner, his transparent honesty of heart, his comprehensive and clear statements, as he con-

versed upon topics which elicited the noble qualities of his soul ; and can also vividly realize the wonderful workings of the retentive memory which was one of his remarkable characteristics—his accuracy in regard to places, persons, events and dates—the singular facility with which he brought to bear upon any subject all the facts necessary for its elucidation. It is probably true, that there have been few men among us who could so readily and aptly use the results of their reading and observation. In his extemporaneous efforts this was peculiarly apparent, while in conversation the listener would oftentimes be amazed at the profusion and fitness of his quotations and references, evincing, as they did, a range of reading, and a depth and directness of thought, unusual in one whose time was by necessity so fully occupied with weighty matters of public interest. He seemed to have incorporated into his creed of daily life, Dwight's remark, that " Knowledge is never of very serious use to man until it has become part of his customary course of thinking." But with all these brilliant scintillations, with all the wealth of thought which he poured forth to the profit and delight of others, there was a childlike simplicity which was charming to witness. One feature in each and every conversation impressed me : his evident anxiety to be correctly understood. He was peculiarly sensitive on this point, not, as a stranger might suppose, from vanity, but from a deep consciousness that he acted from pure motives for the public good, and so, oftentimes, he quoted paragraphs from his messages, explained their bearings, and detailed their history, with a vigorous manner that showed he was a man of strong convictions and generous impulses, and had the sincerest desire that others should appreciate him rightly. Here was no vanity, but rather manly honesty.

In the conversations to which reference has been made, there were, oftentimes, peculiar and tempting opportunities for indulging in self-laudation, and in expressions of personal feelings toward those who had differed from him on important questions which arose during the progress of the war ; but, so far as recollection serves me, he had no words of censure for any man ; no unworthy self-assertion to the disparagement of others. I distinctly remember that one morning as we were bending over, and looking into, one of the low closets in his room at the State-House, searching for sundry papers, conversation incidentally turned upon the differences of opinion, or perhaps, more correctly, the conflict of authority, between him and a prominent general, a citizen of this State. He turned his full face towards me, and with a quietness of voice and manner which indicated that no feelings of animosity lingered in his heart, said :—

" I believe that we were both sincere in our views, were both laboring for our country in what we thought was the line of right and duty ; "

And, with a pleasant twinkle of the eye, continued :—

“ And we were both in earnest ! We thought in different ways sometimes, but for the same end. As it is, I am satisfied.”

I am confident that these are nearly the precise words spoken, and I have often thought, that then, if ever, during that free conversation, he would have given utterance to hard thoughts if such were in his heart.

Of the ten brilliant years which comprised the public life of Governor Andrew, those of the rebellion brought his name and his character most prominently before the State and the nation ; and of that noble list of the chief magistrates of the loyal States, it is no disparagement to others, to say that he was, by the universal verdict, first and foremost. Says the Rev. Dr. A. H. Quint, in his election sermon, in January, 1866 :—

“ To have been the governor of Massachusetts for five such years—called by the spontaneous voice of the people, and continued by reëlections (these most momentous years since those of the revolution)—is enough for the patriotic ambition of any man. To have been such a governor that the reader of the country’s history inevitably turns to Massachusetts, and, turning to Massachusetts, inevitably sees foremost the name of its chief magistrate, ennobles a man in history. In such a term of service there is a manifest completeness. It began when the clouds were lowering ; it ends with the skies clear. The work accomplished was one work ; it covers a great period in history.”

So far as public fame is more immediately concerned, Governor Andrew’s war-record stands out in bold relief from his other services. He was, as all know, among the first to foresee and prepare for the impending conflict, with a prescience which now seems like an inspiration, with a vigor which could scarcely have been increased, and a breadth of view which could scarcely have been enlarged, had he actually known the events that were to follow. And thus, when the crisis came, he, and may we not say he alone, was ready ! In answer to an inquiry as to his reasons for apprehending a resort to arms, he replied with earnestness : “ It was in the air, and some of us breathed it ! ” To his ever watchful eye it was certainly true that, “ Coming events cast their shadows before.”

Recall that message of January, 1861 : many, perhaps most of us, thought there was in it more of rhetoric than of fact ; more of the vagaries of an enthusiast than the wisdom and forecast of the statesman. But as we now read it in the light of history, it seems oracular in its utterances. He once remarked to me that he had two objects in view in this message, suggested by the threatening condition of public affairs : one, a vindication of the history of the State on distracting national questions, exonerating her from all responsibility for public

dissensions and possible conflicts, and showing in all her history her thorough loyalty, and her readiness to protect and preserve the national integrity ;—the other, to prepare the people, so far as was possible in a paper of this kind, for the troubles which he thought he saw in the future. A careful perusal of this message will show that it lays a broad and suitable foundation and justification for the subsequent course of Massachusetts during the rebellion, and that it was actually needed to give completeness to our State record.

The “logic of events” rapidly brought on as a necessary sequence the message of May, 1861. In this we find a sharp appreciation of national affairs, and of the inevitable action of the State which must immediately be taken ; a concise statement of what must be done and how to do it. The man and the emergency are very well shown in the laconic opening sentence :—“ *The occasion demands action and it shall not be delayed by speech.*” During the long years of war his state-papers were of necessity frequent ; but they were each and all models of their kind, exactly fitted for the exigencies that called them forth.

Once, when speaking of his various war messages and addresses, and commenting upon them in an unaffected manner, he expressed, in a modest way, a feeling entirely natural in the circumstances, that these might unduly overshadow, in the public estimation, his other services as chief magistrate. He said, in substance, that many of these messages were for immediate effect, and therefore in their very nature lacked a permanent value. Great emergencies were to be provided for with promptness ; the ardor of the people was to be aroused and sustained ; a constant stimulus was to be applied ; and every possible lawful means employed to keep public sentiment to the white heat of generous patriotic action. While he claimed that the great practical duties, always present, were urged by him in the most business-like manner, each in its proper order, he also felt that the long continued and terrible discipline of war must be, in part at least, upborne by words of enthusiasm, and sparkling thoughts whose effect was merely for the time. In this connection he remarked, that his order for the firing of guns on the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans (January 8th, 1861), was with the object of insensibly arousing a military spirit among the people ; and, as it proved, this salute was but anticipatory of the cannon-peals which two years later echoed among our hills and valleys, telling of another victory at New-Orleans, in contrast with which Jackson’s battle sinks into comparative insignificance.

His valedictory address, January, 1866, was considered by him as a better foundation for his reputation as a statesman than any of

his previous efforts. He believed this to be, as a whole, his ablest state-paper, and as standing in strong contrast to all others. Strictly argumentative and logical, devoid of rhetorical display, he thought it a comprehensive view of reconstruction which would abide the test of time. He said he was willing to rest upon this message his ability as a statesman in the broad and best acceptance of the word. Those who had sometimes thought that he could not grapple with national subjects in their grander aspects, were surprised at this exhibition of his versatile powers, and close and able processes of thought; and many, who up to that time had heedlessly judged him as a mere partizan, accorded to him his true position as an accomplished statesman. He frankly said that he intended to embody in this message his matured views on the great questions before the country, to lay down a basis that would stand the test of time, outlive the extravagances of partizanship, and ultimately commend itself to the sound judgment of thoughtful and honest citizens.

Another paper which he thought among his best, and upon which he said he bestowed a day of unremitted labor, was his message on the assassination of President Lincoln. It is short, but as a clear and accurate analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character, and his qualities of mind and soul, it has never been excelled. Governor Andrew was, and had a right to be proud of it. Mr. Browne, in his excellent sketch of the official life of Governor Andrew, after quoting this message, well remarks (p. 164): "may we not ascribe to him all the positive, noble qualities with which his judgment thus invested President Lincoln, and that indefinable something more which he calls the 'intuition of reason,' but let us call 'inspiration;' which is not shaped by the present, but is of and for all time, and itself shapes the future? Comparing his declarations of purpose with the great actions of his administration, do we not recognize that his career was controlled from within, not from without; and that the good he did was good he planned?"

The exhausting demands of the war did not prevent him from caring for the varied interests of the State, with his characteristic energy and ability. In illustration of this, he called my attention to his message in 1863, on the educational interests of Massachusetts, and took evident pleasure in commenting upon some of its main points as proof that he had given the subject careful and discriminating study. Of this message, President Hill of Harvard College subsequently remarked, in a private note to me:—

"Governor Andrew has, during his official career, shown a great interest in the cause of education, and an understanding of its needs far above that of statesmen in general. I know of no man whose general views are wider in their grasp, or

wiser in their details. His message to the legislature, January 10th, 1863, has been quoted with high approbation in France and in Germany; and had the General Court that winter shown anything of the same lofty spirit, Massachusetts would have placed herself, under his administration, in the same high rank in the work of education that she took in the work of upholding the federal government. But he was in advance of his State, and the great opportunity failed. Yet how nobly he bore it! and with what wisdom set himself about accomplishing, in the best manner, the inferior ends to which the legislature determined to apply the fund."

Considered in its purely literary aspects, Governor Andrew gave the preference to his address before the New-England Agricultural Society, in September, 1864. Rapidly running over and commenting upon it, when he reached the closing paragraph he rose from his chair, and delivered it with an enthusiasm never to be forgotten by his single listener. When he had finished, he stopped a moment with a surprised look, as if astonished at his own action, and then, as if apologizing for the brilliant episode, remarked quietly that the sentiment, whatever its mode of expression, was sufficient to inspire any one who loved his country, and then quoting a second time the poetry with which the address closes, he returned again to conversation.

Without lingering upon details like these, which might be easily and pleasantly extended, it is impossible not to be impressed with the versatility of Governor Andrew's powers, and the immense burden of labor which he performed through that indomitable energy and executive ability which so emphatically marked his life-long career. It is no error to say that in all his labors there is no evidence of undue haste or carelessness. He gave to all subjects honest and earnest attention. What Johnson said of Goldsmith may be as appropriately said of him: "*Nihil erat quod non tetigit: nihil quod tetigit non ornavit.*" Although the public, or even his friends, may not at all times have coincided with his views, every one accords to him integrity of purpose, an honest endeavor to walk in what he thought to be the path of duty, regardless of praise or blame. He was one of the few men who dared to go against public sentiment. In one of his messages he quotes, with his customary aptness, a passage which we may well believe expressed his own convictions:—

" Powers depart,
Possessions vanish and opinions change,
And passions hold a fluctuating seat;
But by the storms of circumstance unshaken,
And subject neither to eclipse nor wane,
Duty exists."

"*Duty*" always existed with him! He did not escape censure at times, but, as Addison says:—

"It is a folly for an eminent man to think of escaping censure, and a weakness to be affected with it. All the illustrious persons of antiquity, and indeed of every age of the world, have passed through this fiery persecution."

Appropriateness in Scripture quotations was one of Governor Andrew's peculiar characteristics. His proclamations for thanksgivings and fasts are striking illustrations, forcibly reminding us of the times when Cromwell and the Puritans hurled the Bible at their enemies, or used it for their own edification and encouragement. These proclamations were known, read and admired, through all the loyal States, and if there were those who wondered at their fervor, and their richness in Biblical phraseology, they may now learn, when their distinguished author reposes in the grave, that he was a constant student of the Scriptures, and whether as a pupil in the Sunday School, a teacher, or a superintendent, for he had worthily occupied each position, death alone sundering his connection with the school attached to the church and society of which the Rev. James Freeman Clarke is pastor, he manifested a love for the Bible, and a familiarity with it, which all might honorably desire, but which too few possess. His quick and appropriate application of Scripture was well illustrated in the last interview which it was my pleasure to enjoy with him. We were in a store opposite the office of the *Boston Journal*, and talking, or rather he was talking, for it was for me to listen, upon the condition of the country. The bulletin-board of the *Journal* was telling the results of the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In answer to the inquiry how he viewed the reverses of the Republican party, he quickly answered, " ' Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous ; nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby.' It depends upon how we are ' exercised thereby ; ' " and he went on with remarks upon the issues then before the nation, in an earnest and impressive manner that will never be forgotten. I will not attempt to give even in the briefest way the burden of his words. It is sufficient to say that as he bade me a smiling good morning, and turned and walked up the street with that firm step so familiar to all who knew him, with hands clasped behind his back as was his wont, I felt that he was a man whose views reached beyond State-lines and mere party limits, and grasped firmly upon the eternal principles of right, upon which the perpetuity of our institutions depends. I could follow him with the words of Pope—

" Statesman, yet friend to truth ! of soul sincere,
In action faithful and in honor clear."

I saw him no more, and soon it was to be said of him as of Enoch of old, "*He was not, for God took him.*"

It would be very pleasant to extend these reminiscences, but the prescribed limits are nearly reached, and the little remaining space should be given to a brief outline of Governor Andrew's life, such as

the Society should have in its official organ, and such as will meet the wants of future readers. The scholarly discourse of the Reverend Elias Nason, delivered at the request of the society, April 2, 1868, and subsequently published in a beautiful volume, contains a succinct genealogical record; the genial and candid sketch by A. G. Browne, Esq., also enters quite fully into the details of his life, while the elaborate biography understood to be in preparation by the accomplished essayist, E. P. Whipple, Esq., will doubtless contain all the information that the genealogist and historian could desire.

MEMORANDA.

The Andrew family was of English origin, "descending in America from Robert Andrew, who immigrated to Rowley Village, near Boxford, in the county of Essex, Massachusetts, and died there in 1668;" it was connected by marriage with several of the distinguished ancient families of Massachusetts, and in its various branches well represented that true patriotism and native strength characteristic of New-England principles.

Says Mr. Whipple, in his Eulogy (November 26, 1867):—

"He came of that good New-England stock in which conscience seems to be as hereditary as intelligence, and in which the fine cumulative results of the moral struggles and triumphs of many generations of honest lives appear to be transmitted as a spiritual inheritance."

In the brief genealogy appended, use has been made of whatever material was within reach.

I. Robert Andrew, of Rowley Village, d. May 29, 1668. His wife's name was Grace ——. In his will, he requests to be buried at Topsfield. His eldest son Thomas, unmarried, was to have the homestead and land bought of Zaccheus Gould; son Robert, unmarried, to have eight-score acres of land, extending from Pie-Brook to Clay-Pits, Falls-Meadow, and Fishing-Brook Meadow; John, under twenty-one years of age, to have the "Seller-Lott;" JOSEPH, also unmarried, to have the land in Topsfield, bought of John Wilde's son. Daughters—Mary, wife of Isaac Cummings; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Simonds; Hannah, wife of John Peabody (from her is descended George Peabody, the celebrated banker). Daughters unmarried, and under twenty years of age—Rebecca, Sarah and Ruth.

II. JOSEPH, b. 18th September, 1657; d. about 1732; settled in Topsfield; removed to Salem about 1704, where he ever after resided; m. (1), Sarah Perley, Feb. 1, 1681; and had—Joseph, John, Sarah, Hepzibah, Mary, Lydia; m. (2), widow Abigail Walker, dau. of John Grafton, and gr. dau. of Joseph Grafton, who was a freeman

1637 ; by her he had NATHANIEL, b. Aug. 10, 1705, and Jonathan, b. Aug. 12, 1708.

III. NATHANIEL, b. 10th August, 1705 ; d. 4th February, 1762 ; m (1), Sept. 20, 1729, Mary, dau. of Nathaniel Higginson, gr. dau. of Hon. John, gr. gr. dau. of Rev. John, gr. gr. gr. dau. of Rev. Francis, who was the first minister of Salem ; who d. there Aug. 6, 1630. He m. (2), widow Abigail Peele. His children, all by his first wife, were—1. Nathaniel, b. June 11, 1731 ; d. March 28, 1731—2. 2. Mary, b. April 5, 1733. 3. Joseph and Abigail (gemini), b. Feb. 7, 1734 ; d. in infancy. 5. Hannah, b. May, 1735 ; d. young. 6. Jonathan, b. Feb. 6, 1737. 7. JOHN, b. Sept. 27, 1747. He left a considerable property, devised a sum to the poor of the parish, and provided that the poor indebted to his estate should not be “ distressed.”

IV. JOHN, b. Sept. 27, 1747 ; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Abraham and Elizabeth-Pickering Watson of Salem. Elizabeth Pickering was dau. of William, gr. dau. of John, and gr. gr. dau. of John Pickering, who was in Salem as early as 1637. John Andrew was a goldsmith and jeweller in Salem ; kept at the “ Sign of the Gold Cross,” in 1769. He removed to Maine. His children were—1. John. 2. William. 3. John. 4. Elizabeth. 5. Nathaniel. 6. Mary. 7. Hannah. 8. JONATHAN. 9. Pickering. 10. Anna. 11. Abraham. 12. Isaac Watson. 13. Josiah.

V. JONATHAN, b. in Salem, 10th September, 1782 ; d. 27th December, 1849. Removed to Maine, where he married Nancy Green Pierce, who was born in Westmoreland, N. H., July 27, 1784, and d. March 7, 1832. His children were—1. JOHN ALBION, b. May 31, 1818 ; d. Oct. 30, 1867. 2. Isaac Watson, b. Aug. 11, 1819. 3. Sarah Elizabeth, b. Sept. 6, 1822. 4. Nancy Alfreds, b. May 21, 1824.

VI. JOHN ALBION ANDREW, the twenty-first Governor of Massachusetts, was b. in Windham, Maine, May 31, 1818 ; graduated at Bowdoin College, 1837 ; studied law in Boston in the office of Henry H. Fuller, Esq., an uncle of Margaret Fuller (D'Ossoli) ; was admitted to the bar in 1840 ; entered the law office of Theophilus P. Chandler, Esq., in 1847 ; in 1850 opposed Fugitive Slave Law ; in 1854 defended the parties indicted at Boston for rescuing the fugitive slave Anthony Burns ; in 1855, defended the British Consul at Boston, against the charge of violating our neutrality laws during the Crimean war ; in 1856, argued the petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* to test the legality of the imprisonment of the free State officers of Kansas in Topeka ; in 1859, he originated and directed the measures for the legal defence of John Brown in Virginia ; in 1860, was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation in the Republican convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President of the United-States ; was cho-

sen Governor of Massachusetts, November, 1860, inaugurated January 5th, 1861, and held the office five years ; was elected President of the New-England Historic-Genecalogical Society, January 3, 1866 ; d. October 30, 1867.

He m. Eliza Jones, dau. of Charles and Eliza-Jones Hersey, of Hingham, December 24, 1848 : they had children :—1. Charles Albion, b. October 28, 1849, and d. September 28, 1850. 2. John Forrester, b. November 26, 1850. 3. Elizabeth Loring, b. July 29, 1852. 4. Edith, b. April 5, 1854. 5. Henry Hersey, b. April 28, 1858. Governor Andrew's residence was in Boston, at No. 110 Charles-Street.



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N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA

